

CONWAY STANDS AS WITNESS IN HIS OWN BEHALF

Slayer of Torrence Tells Jury He Shot in Self-Defense.

CALMLY RELATES STORY OF CRIME

Prisoner Testifies That Torrence Struck Him, After Making Threat With Oath—Be- lieved He Had Pistol and Feared Attack—Trial May End Monday.

TAKEING, with his lawyers, an active part in his fight for his life and freedom, James H. Conway, on trial for the murder of Robert E. Torrence, went upon the witness stand yesterday afternoon, and gave a detailed account of his relations with Mrs. Gentry and Mrs. Torrence, apparently telling all and withholding nothing. Everybody agreed that he made a good witness for himself. He appeared perfectly frank, and answered the questions of the cross-examiner with fine composure.

But Mr. Fulton scored one point when he drew from the witness the admission that he had walked eighteen feet from behind the counter, seven feet across to the aisle of the store, and then down to where Torrence stood, within five feet of the doorway. At the time he had his hands in his pockets, and his right hand was resting on his revolver, which was in the side pocket of his trousers. In explanation, however, Conway stated that he thought at the time that it would be possible to make up his differences with Torrence and explain to him that he had had no improper relations with Mrs. Torrence. He fired after Torrence struck him and when he thought his own life was in danger.

All the direct testimony for the defense was completed yesterday, and the Commonwealth started with rebuttal testimony. It is expected that the case will go to the jury Monday afternoon, and that a verdict will be reached before night. The defense is expecting acquittal on the grounds of self-defense. It is expected that the jury will have quarters in the Lexington Hotel, where it will be under the direction of Judge Finck.

A large part of the evidence yesterday was from character witnesses, mainly from men who knew Torrence was a man known as a pistol toter. The prosecution is using witnesses to prove that Torrence did not carry a pistol regularly. He was carried on mainly when he went to his island club for target practice.

The Morning Session.

Damaging testimony as to the life of the defendant was carried on at the morning session, but this testimony was greatly reduced in importance by the stated fact that Torrence was seen with a revolver mostly when hunting and fishing and while target shooting on an island in the James River. But it was proved that he flashed a revolver at a barroom, and that he twice threatened former friends. He seems to have been of a quarrelsome disposition, too, judging by statements of two or three witnesses that he had fallen into disagreement with them and threatened their lives.

Saw Him Strike Conway.

G. C. Alton, who first testified on the stand. He saw Torrence talking and saw the shooting, but little more. C. C. Alton gave about the same evidence. Bernard Smith heard Torrence say that he had fixed one man and had come to fix Conway. He struck Conway, and the witness said, threw his hand behind him. He heard the shot, but he had been shot and not killed, once before and had been shot, he moved away.

C. G. Fleet, who came here from New York to testify, saw the quarrel, and said that he saw Torrence hit Conway. He said that he saw Torrence hit Conway. He said that he saw Torrence hit Conway. He said that he saw Torrence hit Conway.

Offered Bribe, He Says.

Leslie A. Page came near producing a sensation when he announced that his evidence would be given from the stand, that he had been offered a bribe. He said that he had been offered a bribe. He said that he had been offered a bribe. He said that he had been offered a bribe.

Then Humphrey, Calder, Keener.

Then Humphrey, Calder, Keener, of Park, Thomas J. Coulter, William Isaac, Frank Finck, Ernest Hubbard, Ned Ellis, Raymond Radford, Policeman Tate, Robert Kinney, Jack Moran and William Wilson were called on to testify as to Torrence's alleged habit of carrying a revolver. Coulter testified that Torrence often carried a pistol. William Isaac and Ernest Hubbard testified that the dead man had once threatened them with his gun. Jack Moran had also become

(Continued on Page Five—Column 5.)

FACING COAL FAMINE

Strike of Switchmen Brings on Serious Situation

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., December 11.—For the first time in the history of the city, with the possible exception of the anthracite shortage there, Minneapolis fuel dealers to-day are without coal. Not one pound of the black diamonds could be purchased for delivery.

The situation is grave. There is no gain saying that. Secretary Hoover, of the Northwestern Coal Dealers Association, said Minneapolis is not the only city facing this serious dilemma. Milwaukee is entirely out of coal. Chicago, Fargo, Moorhead, Wadena and Coon Rapids towns are appealing for help. Something must be done.

For the past ten days, or ever since the beginning of the switchmen's strike, railroad officials have ridiculed the suggestion that a fuel famine was imminent. But the situation has taken care of the situation with ease. This they have signally failed to do, declare fuel men.

The strikers are willing to arbitrate and bring the switchmen's strike to an end. This declaration was made to-night by D. A. Harsbarger, third vice-president of the switchmen's Union of North America, who is in charge at strike headquarters during the absence of President Hawley. Mr. Harsbarger said his position was exactly that of President Hawley, and dictated this statement:

"The strikers are willing to arbitrate and bring the switchmen's strike to an end. This declaration was made to-night by D. A. Harsbarger, third vice-president of the switchmen's Union of North America, who is in charge at strike headquarters during the absence of President Hawley. Mr. Harsbarger said his position was exactly that of President Hawley, and dictated this statement:

PRODIGAL SON ON WAY HOME

Baltimore Multi-Millionaire Cables Orders to Help

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PARIS, December 11.—Leave Paris immediately. Take your family and come home. This was the cable message received by the wayward son of the multi-millionaire, Winans, of Baltimore.

Young Thomas Winans, recently sent to England, has sometimes come to the young man's financial aid, but when he discovered that he was promptly advised to leave the country, he left his hands on the Baltimore family affairs. A similar rebuke was given to his brother, William, who is the brother of America's greatest painter, James McNeill Whistler.

Young Winans had begun to dabble in finance, which was a dangerous occupation for a foreigner in France. With his Baltimore wife and baby, he had come to Paris, where he had been married. His wife was Senora Maria Delgado, who, with her sister, had been married to a worthy of an Anthony Pope novel. Their father kept a tavern in Malaga, and the family of the young man was so poor that they had to keep off the numerous admirers. Maria went on the stage and was a success. Young Winans, who is supposed to be on his way to Baltimore, is his father's only son. He is the son of a Prince de Bernier de Chalais, who was Beatrice Winans, died in 1907, and his brother died a year later.

TAFT ACTS AS PEACEMAKER

Straightens Out Factional Trouble Between Tennessee Republicans

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11.—President Taft took a look at the straightening out factional trouble in the Tennessee Republican party. He was called on to straighten out the factional trouble in the Tennessee Republican party. He was called on to straighten out the factional trouble in the Tennessee Republican party.

RESPIRE IN BROKAW TRIAL

Council Will Try to Prove That Husband Was Justified in His Jealousy

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, December 11.—To-day was one of the most interesting in the trial of Mrs. Brokaw from the ordeal to which she had been subjected during the past two days. The trial of Mrs. Brokaw from the ordeal to which she had been subjected during the past two days. The trial of Mrs. Brokaw from the ordeal to which she had been subjected during the past two days.

HIGHWAYMAN REPEATS

Lone Handed He Again Enters and

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SAN FRANCISCO, December 11.—A lone highwayman, who last Saturday night held up three men, robbed the till of the Gleason and Co. store, and carried off a large sum of money, was again seen to-day. He was seen to-day. He was seen to-day. He was seen to-day.

TO CHECK EFFECTS OF ZELAYA VICTORY AT GRIDIRON CLUB

Government Makes Military Preparation on Large Scale.

MARINES MAY GO TO BLUEFIELDS

Ships Ordered to Concentrate at That Point—Ready to Rush Forces to Managua in Case of Outbreak—Aggressive Movements Like Real Acts of War.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The State Department was informed yesterday to-day that Zelaya was about to order the marines in the Bluefields province, and immediately military preparations on an extraordinary scale were made to check the effect of a Zelaya victory.

Orders were telegraphed for the assembling of 700 marines at League Island, ships were ordered to concentrate at Bluefields, and a hurry order to Admiral Kimball makes it likely that the marines on the Pacific may go to Bluefields to confront Zelaya's victorious troops, instead of going to Corinto.

The only contingency that would prevent the marines from being ordered to Bluefields would be the possibility of an anti-American outbreak at Managua. In case of such a contingency, the marines would be ordered to Managua. In case of such a contingency, the marines would be ordered to Managua.

Like Acts of War.

The preparations of to-day are scarcely distinguishable from the acts of war, even while Congress is in session.

The government made a shrewd move when it transferred the authority for moving the ships from the Navy Department to the State Department. The latter department has its function specifically the protection of American interests abroad. Thus the launching of 1,700 marines, armed with machine guns, automatic Colts, and three-inch field pieces, is not regarded as an act of war, but that the large force which may be used for invasion is held to be necessary on account of the large number of places in Nicaragua at which Americans are engaged in business.

In this connection, and in view of the orders to-day, a recapitulation of the forces operating against Zelaya on the part of the American government is necessary.

On the west coast there are the United States battleships, the USS. Vicksburg, and the USS. Oregon, ready to join them in a few days.

There are 350 marines at Panama, 700 at Colon, and 1,000 at San Pedro de Macoris. There are 700 marines at Panama, 700 at Colon, and 1,000 at San Pedro de Macoris. There are 700 marines at Panama, 700 at Colon, and 1,000 at San Pedro de Macoris.

To these may be added at least 900 men from the nine ships, leaving, of course, sufficient crews on board. The total force of marines and bluejackets will thus amount to 2,600 men, which, on necessity, could be increased to 3,000. These forces are all armed with the most effective modern armament for landing parties from ships of war or transports.

The action of the State Department was taken about 10 o'clock this afternoon, and was of such a character as to indicate that the department was not given out all the information which it had from the State Department. The State Department ordered the USS. Vicksburg to Bluefields yesterday. It is the largest and the highest commander at that threatened point.

Ships to Use Ova Judgment.

It was stated that the Navy Department had by mistake. Commander Shipley should not receive his special instructions. He should take what measures he thinks necessary. Neither the State Department or the Navy Department believes that he would hesitate to use his own judgment. He should take what measures he thinks necessary.

It is not stated officially, but it is understood to-day that should Zelaya's forces enter Bluefields and assert their inability to preserve order, it will prevent neither the sending of American forces nor their remaining on shore indefinitely. It is admitted that if a small force of marines were in Bluefields, and Zelaya's victorious troops should be there also, there would be a very real danger of a clash. Altogether, the situation is one of extreme importance, and one with which both departments are endeavoring to keep in as close touch as possible.

Governor Croel, of Chihuahua, Mexico.

is expected to reach Washington tomorrow. He is expected to reach Washington tomorrow. He is expected to reach Washington tomorrow.

Public to Bluefields.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) BLUEFIELDS, December 11.—Uncertainty over the movements of the Zelaya army has been the subject of many good-natured jokes at the expense of the prominent guests. One man, "Bertling" Noon, of the Rhode Island, heard his order translated into "One Cook and Peary on a raft." Captain Archie Butt, who ordered the Zelaya army to Bluefields, was asked to hear the chef acknowledge it as "One order of Roosevelt's policies." Attorney General Wickham's demand for deviled lobsters was taken for a demand for deviled lobsters. The President would like some "possum."

(Continued on Page Four—Column 2.)

REVELRY REIGNS AT GRIDIRON CLUB

Leaders, Public and Private, Spend Evening at Play.

HOMELY TRUTHS ARE TOLD IN FUN

President Hears That "We Love Our Roosevelt, But Oh, You Taft"—"Uncle Joe," the "Danville Bantam," As- sistant in Mirthful Stunt.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11.—President Taft and members of his Cabinet, Senators, judges, scientists and diplomats and men of high station in public and private life spent several hours to-night as the guests of the Gridiron Club in revelry and song and nonsense, blended with wisdom. They heard many homely truths told in strange form and enjoyed many a joke at their own expense because of the genial humor to which the shafts of wit were concealed. Men of strongly opposed politics, and others who, although of the same political party, had found serious reasons for wide divergence, were present at the dinner and listened, not only with philosophy but even with glee, to the comical exploitation of their quarrels.

The distinguished company learned in an authoritative way the question about the discovery of the North Pole through a scientific commission which reported personally to the Gridiron Club, and undertook to arbitrate the differences between Peary and Cook, who in this instance were represented by the two initiates into the club membership—Edward L. Keen, of the United Press, and Ira E. Bennett, of the Washington Post and San Francisco Call.

One of the explorers said he had identified the pole by the resemblance of the climatic conditions to Inauguration Day in Washington. He had qualified for his task by climbing Capitol Hill to reach the Appropriations Committee, and was equipped with a fountain pen and a measuring tape. The pole was found to be as far distant from land as President Taft found it from the insurgent Wigwag to Stand-pat Igloo.

Strange discoveries were made. Santa Claus was found laden with heavy packages marked "My Policies, from K. R. to W. H. T."

Uncle Joe Poses.

The Aurora Borealis resembled the halo that Taft put on Aldrich, while Cannon's halo was the midnight sun. The enormous hirsute appendages of the pseudo-explorers and disclosed the initiators.

Then the electric bulbs were dimmed and in the brilliancy of a voluminous light, the members of the club portrayed in a series of plastic poses on a pedestal as "The Iron Duke," with the inevitable crown and sword, and the "Danville Bantam," with the quinine and the "Pony Boy," the first of which was "Pony Boy."

In the chair up in the air, sitting there.

And the speaker, our own Uncle Joe, heard a swart, acc him hear all his hair.

When insurgents defy him; Every man in the House is as still as a statue.

While Cannon is present. But when he's away for a day they all play.

And say "you don't fear him." Scarcely had the guests turned again to their dinner when the dinner was interrupted by the entrance of a hard-faced old dame, leading meek and henpecked husbands. These turned out to be a delegation of aggressive women, who had come to the "Votes for Women" in strident voices. Several noted men among the diners were called upon to answer questions to the great amusement of the company.

Finally, the president of the club decided against the women's demand to participate in the dinner, and were only driven away through a procession through the medium of a giant stonch pump.

Miss Stout.

"The Battle Royal" was a mirth-provoking stunt. Members of the club clad in regulation ring outfits represented the "Battle Royal." Archibald Ballinger, the "Swash Brooker," "Gin Pinchot," the "Fighting Lumber Jack," "Joe Cannon," the "Danville Bantam," and "Tiberius" Parsons, the "Candy Kid."

Before the mixup, which was very realistic, the cautious referee discovered concealed in the gloves of the gladiators various articles, such as lumps of coal, axes, knives, pieces of steel and other weapons, which were used to inflict damage upon some of them.

President Taft's projected visit to Alaska formed a subject of humorous comment, and general solicitation was shown for his comfort and to make sure that his dietary would conform to his simple tastes, the proprietor of the hotel he is to stop was called upon to state the viands to be provided.

The list of dishes and methods of preparation afforded opportunity for many good-natured jokes at the expense of the prominent guests. One man, "Bertling" Noon, of the Rhode Island, heard his order translated into "One Cook and Peary on a raft." Captain Archie Butt, who ordered the Zelaya army to Bluefields, was asked to hear the chef acknowledge it as "One order of Roosevelt's policies." Attorney General Wickham's demand for deviled lobsters was taken for a demand for deviled lobsters. The President would like some "possum."

A Musical Opinion.

What the general opinion was of the President himself was musically set out by the Gridiron Quartet in a song (Continued on Page Five—Column 2.)

POLL SHOWS MAJORITY FOR LOCAL OPTION IN VIRGINIA

Judge Mann's Position On Liquor Legislation



W. H. Mann.

First, I favor the principle of local option as the best method of dealing with the liquor question.

Second, Should the Legislature of Virginia, without previous instruction from the people, pass a bill for State-wide prohibition by legislative enactment, without submission to the people, I would veto the bill.

Third, Should the people elect a Legislature upon that issue, and should the Legislature so elected and instructed pass a State-wide prohibitory law, clearly responsive to the widespread demand of the people expressed at the polls, while preferring myself the local option method as in my judgment best calculated to produce permanent results, I would sign the bill, as I recognize the right of the people to initiate legislation in this and all other matters.

Fourth, If the Legislature passed a bill giving to the people the right to vote on the question of State-wide prohibition, I would sign the bill.

Fifth, Should a local option election be held in any community in which I lived, I would vote "dry."

Sixth, While believing that the local option method is calculated to produce the best results, I am in favor of the State-wide prohibition, as such an election I would vote "dry."—Statement by Judge William Hodges Mann on June 17 in reply to Anti-Saloon League.

SEVERELY ASSAILS CUSTOMS FRAUDS

MacVeagh's Speech, Feature of Pennsylvania Society Dinner.

WORDS OF PRAISE FOR LOEB

Attorney-General and Secretary of State Also Make Addresses.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Nine hundred and sixty-four distinguished men heard three members of the Cabinet of the United States address the eleventh annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Society of New York at the Waldorf Astoria to-night. Of these speakers the most emphatic note was struck by Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, in a bitter arraignment of customs frauds, particularly at the port of New York.

The other two—George W. Wickard, the Attorney-General, and Alexander C. Knox, Secretary of State—spoke along more general lines, the former, however, emphasizing the necessity of Federal power, the latter, of which has been so much criticized, Secretary Knox confined himself largely to the ever increasing co-operation of nations.

Concerning customs frauds in New York, Secretary MacVeagh said: "You know what we are trying to do for this city. We are trying to cut out a festering corruption. You may say that the customs service at New York is a blot upon the Federal government. It is also a blot upon New York City. And what the government is doing, and attempting to do, is not only to clean up its own premises, but to raise the standard of public service in this country."

The undertaking needs the President at the back of it, and it would be impossible for any man in any position to be more direct and honest in his outlook upon a question of good government, or to be more resolved to back to the limit any important and wise project of improvement, than President Taft. In what the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department are undertaking to do at this point, and in the less important but still important things we shall attempt to do at the other parts of the country, we have President Taft behind us.

Mr. MacVeagh praised William Loeb, Jr., collector of the port, for the work he has accomplished.

The dinner to-night was a brilliant affair. Seated under the time-honored portrait of William Penn, and the embossed coat of arms of the State of Pennsylvania, was the society's president, Andrew Carnegie. Next to him were Secretary Knox, Secretary MacVeagh, Attorney-General Wickard, and Governor Edwin S. Stuart, of Pennsylvania, the principal guests.

Other tables sat Simon Guggenheim, United States Senator from Colorado; John Wamaker, former Postmaster-General; Rear-Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, U. S. N., commandant of the New York Navy-Yard; United States Senator Boies Penrose; Commander Peary, U. S. N., an honorary member of the society; United States Senator George Oliver; Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania; Floyd C. Griscom, former United States Ambassador to Italy; John D. Archbold, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., W. E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and others.

Knox Believes in Airships.

Secretary Knox, regarded as the most practical man in the Cabinet, prophesied that airships would bring nations much closer together, and enumerated them among the first agencies toward international unity, the theme of his address.

"The tendency of modern times is manifestly toward international unity," he said. "There can be no doubt that the airship, before long, will be used as a means of communication, and it is likewise free from doubt that its use will bring the nations much closer together, and that international conferences must needs be called in order to regulate the new traffic."

Increase of Federal Power.

Attorney-General Wickard fired a hot shot into the ranks of the bolsters in State rights, by advocating the increase of Federal power.

(Continued on Page Four—Column 1.)

Members of Legislature Are Against State- Wide Prohibition.

POST-CARD VOTE STANDS 6 TO 1

Ratio Nine to One If Democrats Alone Are Considered—Re- turns Indicate That No Im- portant Liquor Legisla- tion Will Be Enacted at Next Session.

(Copyright, by The Times-Dispatch, 1909.)

REPLIES from seventy-three out of 140 members of the Legislature in response to an inquiry from The Times-Dispatch clearly indicates that no legislation of any sort in the direction of State-wide prohibition will be enacted by the incoming General Assembly. A poll of the membership of the two Houses, to which more than half have replied, shows that six members stand for local option to each one who favors prohibition, while if the Democrats alone are considered, the ratio is nine to one.

Of the seventeen Senators who have replied to the request from The Times-Dispatch for a declaration on this subject, thirteen are for local option and four for State-wide prohibition. Between the parties the Senate stands as follows:

Democrats—For local option, 11; for prohibition, 2.

Republicans—For local option, 2; for prohibition, 2.

No replies have as yet been received from twenty-one Democratic and two Republican Senators.

More than a majority of the members of the House of Delegates have replied. Forty-eight of the fifty-six who have answered favor local option, six are for State-wide prohibition, and two are doubtful. Among the Democrats in the House, forty-five are for local option and four for prohibition. Three of the Republicans answering are for local option, and two for prohibition. Thus it will be seen that among the Democrats in the House the proportion for local option is eleven to one.

Majority Answers.

Combining the Houses, it will be seen that seventy-three replies have been received from the 140 members. Sixty-one favor local option, ten favor State-wide prohibition, while two are in doubt. Sixty-seven members have not yet answered.

Should three of the forty-four members of the House who have not answered favor local option, the passage of a bill referring State-wide prohibition to the people is impossible. It is safe to presume that a majority of the forty-four will stand for the local option policy.

The voters of only eight of the twenty-three Senators who have not replied are necessary to maintain the present local option policy.

It will be noted that the Republicans are nearly equally divided on the question. Of the nine members belonging to that party who have replied five are for local option and four for prohibition.

It is quite evident from this record that Judge Mann will not be called upon during the coming session to sign a bill submitting the prohibition question to the people, since none will be passed, if members vote as they write.

Request for Information.

With a view to informing the people of the State of the sentiment prevailing among the lawmakers, the following communication was addressed to each Senator and Delegate.

The Times-Dispatch Office,
Richmond, November 25, 1909.

Dear Sir:—Will you have the kindness to answer the question set forth on the attached postcard? The question is of the greatest interest to the people of Virginia.

Yours truly,
MANAGING EDITOR.
The Times-Dispatch.

— 1909.

I favor (State—local) option in the matter of liquor legislation.

Yours truly,
of _____

How Members Stand.

Those who favor local option are:

W. W. Baker, Frank Nelson,
A. O. Baum, C. H. Nolting,
M. A. Bowman, E. W. Owens,
M. T. Cooke, E. Farr,
R. E. Chase, R. S. Parks,
John A. Curtis, Roosevelt Page,
F. C. Cox, John R. Ray,
Jas. B. Cary, F. B. Roberts,
S. F. Clement, G. T. Riley,
N. B. Early, Jr., J. A. L. Sulphur,
T. H. Edwards, W. W. Sale,
W. H. Ewing, N. E. Spassard,
E. S. Folkes, J. N. Stubbs,
W. B. Fitzhugh, L. P. Stearns,
W. A. Garratt, P. W. Sims,
C. U. Gray, A. H. Snyder,